

RURAL DISTRICT OF  
SOUTH WESTMORLAND



---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1947

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KENDAL

TITUS WILSON AND SON LTD., PRINTERS

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District of South  
Westmorland.*

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the health of the Rural District during the year 1947.

During my first year as Medical Officer of Health I have concentrated upon a review of the general conditions of your District. Study of past practice has enabled me to work out the lines upon which progress may continue. I propose during the coming year to ask you to define your policy for the future.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, will not affect the functions of your Health Department to any appreciable extent. It will, however, relieve me of the burden of the personal services and enable me to devote more time to the primary functions of hygiene and preventive medicine. I believe that great opportunities for progress lie ahead.

I wish to acknowledge the help and ready co-operation of my colleague, the County Medical Officer of Health, and also the assistance afforded to me by the local general medical practitioners.

I am indebted also to the Sanitary Inspector and his staff for the spirit of teamwork which exists in my Department, and for the fund of local knowledge which they have laid at my disposal.

If you desire any further particulars I shall be glad to furnish them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK T. MADGE,

Medical Officer of Health.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area of the Rural District in acres	...	...	...	...	151,007
Population (mid 1947)	...	...	...	...	17,040
Inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	4,996
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£106,315

The Rural District of South Westmorland is a pleasant rolling countryside which rises from sea level in the south, to nearly a thousand feet in the north. The shoreline extends for about 14 miles along the estuary of the River Kent, flat and marshy on the north, but with picturesque wooded slopes on the south.

The District is divided into three main valley areas by the two ridges of Scout Scar and Killington which run north and south across the centre of the southern portion of Westmorland. On the west lie the Winster and Lyth Valleys, in the middle lies the valley of the Kent, and on the extreme east lies the Lune Valley.

The dividing ridge of Scout Scar is sharp and barren, but the larger watershed which runs from Hutton Roof in the south to Whinfell in the north is rolling upland more suitable for agriculture. In the extreme north of the District is the high barrier of the central massif of Westmorland. These geographical features determine the natural lines of communication and therefore the spread of infectious diseases.

The geology of the Rural District is sharply divided by the great fault which runs from Kendal in the north to Burton in the south-west and Kirkby Lonsdale in the south-east after branching near Crooklands. The country to the north-east of this fault consists of Kirkby Moor Flags in the Upper Ludlow Series of the Silurian System, with appreciable deposits of glacial drift. The rocks to the west of the fault are carboniferous limestones, with some of the Yoredale Series in the extreme south. The valleys contain much alluvial deposit and some glacial drift. These geological characteristics are of great significance in the supervision of the water supplies, sewerage, and occupational diseases, as well as affecting the economics of the District.

The climate is mild and equable, though invigorating on the uplands. The valleys are sheltered from the prevailing westerly winds, and their southern aspect provides full access to sunshine.

Temperature gradient inversions are occasional in spring and autumn but are soon dispelled in the mornings. The rainfall varies between 40 and 50 inches a year, and light falls of snow may be expected for one or two weeks in the late winter.

The District is mainly agricultural in character and many of the small local industries and crafts are ancillary to agriculture. There are also the following industries which provide much local employment and bring prosperity to the villages:—

Paper Mills.	Wood Turning.
Woollen Mills.	Stone Quarries.
Mat Making.	Tarmacadam manufacture.
Comb Making.	Cardboard Box manufacture.
Milk Depôts.	Condensed Milk Factory.
Furniture Factory.	Diatomaceous Earthworks.

In addition to these local industries the District receives seasonal tourist business at Arnside, Kirkby Lonsdale, and those northerly parts of the area which lie within the Lake District. The variety of these opportunities for local employment has stopped the drift from the countryside and has kept South Westmorland happily free from unemployment, and provided that economic security and local prosperity which is a most important factor in the maintenance of public health.

The rateable value of the Rural District is £106,315, and the product of a penny rate is £423. The Rate for 1947/48 is 18/4d. in the Pound, of which 13/6d. represents the County Rate.

## STAFF.

Name	Qualifications	Office	Whole or Part Time	Other Offices
F. T. Madge	M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health	Part	M.O.H. Combined County Districts of Westmorland
J. Harrison	M.R.San.I., A.M.Inst.San.I. F.S.I.A.	Chief Sanitary Inspector	Part	Building Surveyor
D. Shepherd	A.R.San.I., M.R.I.P.H.H. F.S.I.A.	Additional Sanitary Inspector	Whole	
W. H. Aldersley	M.S.I.A.	Additional Sanitary Inspector	Whole	
H. Moss	—	Clerk	Whole	
B. M. Machell	—	Clerk to Medical Officer of Health	Part	Clerk to M.O.H. Combined County Districts of Westmorland
W. E. R. Thomas	F.I.A.S., M.R.San.I., A.Inst.W.E.	Water Engineer	Part	Sanitary Engineer
P. Hampshire	—	Housing Manager	Whole	

Clerical assistance in the Sanitary Department is afforded by the whole-time service of one male clerk and one female shorthand-typist.

Staff changes during the year were the appointment of the Housing Manager, the appointment of the male clerical assistant, and replacement of the female shorthand-typist.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The following extracts are made from information supplied by the Registrar-General, with figures for 1946 for comparison:—

Area of District in acres ... .. 151,007

	1946	1947
Estimated civilian population (mid-year) ..	16,900	17,040
Live Births. Legitimate— males .. ..	154	169
females .. ..	137	109
Illegitimate— males .. ..	13	7
females .. ..	9	14
Total .. ..	314	299
Rate per 1,000 population ..	13.5	17.5
Rate for England and Wales ..	19.1	20.5
Stillbirths. Legitimate— males .. ..	1	6
females .. ..	4	3
Illegitimate— males .. ..	—	—
females .. ..	—	—
Total .. ..	5	9
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) .. ..	15.7	29.2
Rate per 1,000 population ..	0.29	0.52
,, for England and Wales ..	0.53	0.50
Deaths. Males .. ..	98	122
Females .. ..	104	119
Total .. ..	202	241
Rate per 1,000 population .. ..	11.9	14.1
Rate for England and Wales .. ..	11.5	12.0
Infantile Deaths (under 1 year)		
Legitimate .. ..	4	9
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.7	32.3
Illegitimate .. ..	2	2
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	90.9	95.2
Total Deaths under 1 year .. ..	6	11
Rate per 1,000 live births .. ..	19.1	36.8
Rate for England and Wales .. ..	43	41



	1946	1947
Neonatal Deaths. (under 1 month)		
Total neonatal deaths .. .. .	3	8
Rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	9.5	26.7
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)		
Deaths .. .. .	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	—	—
Rate for England and Wales .. .. .	4.4	5.8
Maternal Mortality		
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	—	—
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births .. .. .	—	—
Deaths from other Puerperal Causes .. .. .	—	—
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births .. .. .	—	—
Total deaths .. .. .	—	—
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births .. .. .	—	—
Rate for England and Wales .. .. .	1.43	1.17

Deaths from certain causes:—	1946.	1947.
Cancer .. .. .	27	34
Measles .. .. .	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough .. .. .	Nil	Nil

### COMMENTARY ON THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1947.

The Registrar-General's estimate of your civilian mid-year resident population was 17,040 which is 140 more than last year. This increase may be represented as an excess of births over deaths of 58, and the immigration to your District of at least 82 persons.

This estimated figure of 17,040 reflects a fairly stable population which has varied very little since your boundaries were revised in 1935. A proper perspective cannot be obtained by considering merely one year's changes. It is the general trend of population which is important for the planning of your future housing, water and sewerage requirements, and for the broader issues of the economic prosperity of your District.

Before the second World War you were a declining community, not only showing less births than deaths, but also drifting steadily each year out of the countryside. There was a small artificial increase in 1940 to 1942 due to some three thousand war evacuees from the vulnerable areas, but these people have now nearly all gone back. For the past six years you have maintained your population by your own reproduction, and I hope this encouraging sign will continue.

I believe that the setting up of a better basis for agriculture in the national economy has checked that drift from the countryside, and has encouraged your young folk to renew their faith in country life by settling down and undertaking the responsibilities of a family. Statistics tend to be cold dull facts when they are set out in these reports year after year, but they provide some revelation of the ambitions and disappointments of your own folk around you, and there is much scope here for sober reflection.

#### **Birth-Rate.**

Although your birth-rate is below the average for England and Wales it is well above your death-rate. The effect of the two wars has aggravated the position. The present child-bearing and begetting population suffered twice. There is a sad gap in their ranks due to the unborn casualties of the first World War, and at the onset of the second War their marriages were delayed, prevented or frustrated at the time of their maximum fertility.

#### **Stillbirth-Rate.**

Your stillbirth-rate was satisfactory.

#### **Death Rate.**

Your death-rate was slightly above that for England and Wales, but I attach no significance to that fact.

#### **Infantile and Neonatal Deaths.**

Infantile deaths are deaths in children under the age of one year, and included in this figure are the neonatal deaths which are deaths in children under one month of age. This distinction helps to separate the deaths which are due to factors connected with pregnancy, child-birth and abnormal development which are more likely to cause death within the first month, from the factors connected with infant management which are more likely to cause death between one month and one year.

There were nine infant deaths in 1947, and of these eight were neonatal deaths. The infantile death-rate was still below that for England and Wales, although twice last year's rate. You will remember that in 1910 your rate was 120, during the first decade of this century it varied between 80 and 70, during the twenties it fell to between 60 and 50, and during the last few years it has been between 40 and 20. Your figures are too scanty to carry any great statistical significance, but as they run parallel to those for England and Wales I consider that they reflect a very satisfactory improvement in child-care by the local doctors, nurses, and, above all, by the young mothers in their homes. I hope that this happy state will continue.

The neonatal deaths contain what we might call the hard core of "unavoidable" infant deaths. Many of these in the past have been due to prematurity, abnormality, or the result of difficult child-birth. It does not appear likely that science will be able to prevent developmental abnormalities, but there are high hopes that blood tests and the increased availability of obstetrical specialists will help to reduce the number of neonatal deaths.

#### **Maternal Mortality.**

Your clean record has been happily maintained.

### **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The general situation was very satisfactory. Apart from Measles and Whooping Cough the District had quite a fortunate year. There was no Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever was limited to sporadic cases, and South Westmorland escaped the full force of the nation-wide epidemic of Infantile Paralysis during the summer. Measles and Whooping Cough were again the most numerous of the infectious diseases notified, in spite of the fact that notification is regrettably incomplete. These two diseases are among the commonest causes of infant deaths in Britain, and as they tend also to leave disabling complications they deserve more serious attention than they now receive.

The good general situation was probably due to a number of factors. Weather conditions were favourable most of the year. The end of the winter was characterised by two months of sharp frosty weather which was much healthier than the wet months of the preceding

INFECTIOUS DISEASES TABLE.

DISEASE.	Total.	Ages.												Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
		-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-		
Scarlet Fever ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Pneumonia ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
Erysipelas ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Undulant Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	98	2	3	9	11	6	54	8	3	1	—	1	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ..	43	5	6	1	3	6	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<b>Total</b> ..	166	9	10	10	14	12	77	21	3	1	—	7	2	12	—

autumn. When spring arrived a period of warm sunny days were the prelude to one of the most glorious summers of recent years. I believe that these circumstances did much to clear up the winter ills and help to build up resistance to infection, in spite of fuel shortages and meagre rations. Another factor was the aftermath of previous epidemics which left an effective proportion of immune children, a factor which partly explains the cyclical frequency of certain diseases. Immunisation and Health Instruction in schools all played their part, and the constant supervision of the sanitation and hygiene of the District has been justified by the high standard of the public health which has been maintained.

### **Measles.**

98 cases were notified, mainly during the first and second quarters of the year. The first outbreak occurred during February in the Milnthorpe area and was of short duration. The second arose during May in the district around Kendal, and was undoubtedly associated with the epidemic then present in the Borough. Apart from these clearly defined epidemics there were odd cases scattered throughout the District from time to time. The incidence was most marked in children of school age, and I believe that the disease was spread mainly in the schools. Luckily only two babies contracted Measles, and the general course of the illness was not severe. Only one case required treatment in hospital, and there were no fatal cases.

### **Whooping Cough.**

43 cases were notified, mainly during the second quarter of the year, in the portions of the District surrounding Kendal. Half of these patients were children of school age. In the field of control good progress is being made to develop effective immunisation against Whooping Cough, but the Ministry of Health are withholding sponsoring the material until the results of large scale tests in certain selected areas have been assessed. If these results are favourable there are high hopes that it will help to reduce the effects of this very distressing, debilitating, and often fatal disease.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

13 cases were notified, all in schoolchildren, but only seven of these were sufficiently serious to require treatment in hospital. During the first quarter of the year the disease was localised to the Kirkby Lonsdale area where there were five cases, but during the remainder of the year the other six patients were sporadic cases scattered over



various parts of South Westmorland. The severity of the disease is apparently diminishing, and the risk of complications has been greatly reduced by modern treatment methods. The present trend of medical opinion is that under suitable circumstances Scarlet Fever can well be nursed at home.

### **Diphtheria.**

It is most gratifying to record that there were no cases of Diphtheria during the year. The steady decline of this disease has undoubtedly been due to the effect of immunisation. This free service is available to all, and comprises two small injections into the arm, between the ages of eight months and one year, with a reinforcing dose on starting school at five years old. This gives protection against this deadly disease. I wish to thank the local doctors and district nurses for their efforts to secure the immunisation of every baby before the first birthday, and the school medical officers for their part in helping to wipe out Diphtheria in South Westmorland.

### **Undulant Fever.**

One case occurred in the Burneside area, and in my opinion was contracted locally. Undulant Fever is the human form of contagious abortion in cattle and is liable to be conveyed in milk. As abortion is fairly common in the herds of this County it is likely that more cases occur of Undulant Fever in human beings but remain unrecognised unless the attack is severe.

### **Infantile Paralysis.**

Three cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis were notified in the District. In addition there was one fatal case of Polio-encephalitis which happened to be in a Kendal hospital when diagnosed, and whose death only was transferable to South Westmorland. I was further aware of two holiday visitors who had been taken ill in Kirkby Lonsdale, although evidently infected before arrival, and both of whom had returned to their homes in Lancashire and Cheshire before the diagnosis had been made by a doctor.

The four local cases arose during the time of the widespread national epidemic. The first was a Milnthorpe girl of 11 months who had been apparently infected in Barrow in June. The second patient in July was an Endmoor boy of one year old, who was diagnosed as a case of Polio-encephalitis at post-mortem examination. The source of the infection was not traced. The third patient was a boy of one year

and four months, who lived in Kirkby Lonsdale, and became ill in September. This child had been taken away on holiday and it is probable that he was infected there. No connection with the earlier cases in visitors to Kirkby Lonsdale could be established. The fourth patient was a Staveley girl of 11 years who had been staying on holiday near an actual case in Grimsby, and, in my opinion, she was infected there.

The control of Infantile Paralysis is difficult as so little is known of its cause. In persons with a high resistance there may occur missed cases and abortive attacks which, although not inconveniencing to the patient are a source of more serious infection to others who may be more susceptible. Much research is being undertaken in this field as there is still a long way to go before satisfactory control can be achieved.

#### **Hospital Arrangements for Infectious Diseases.**

At the beginning of 1947 the following arrangements were in force for the admission of cases of infectious disease to hospital from the District:—

Smallpox	...	Kendal and District Smallpox Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	...	} Kendal Isolation Hospital.
Diphtheria	...	
Other diseases	...	Lancaster Isolation Hospital.

During the year changes were made on account of the unsuitability of the Kendal and District Smallpox Hospital at Woodside for further use, and the closure of the Kendal Isolation Hospital. The current arrangements at the year end were:—

Smallpox	...	Penrith Isolation Hospital.
Other diseases	...	Lancaster Isolation Hospital.

#### **Ambulance Arrangements for Infectious Disease.**

The motor ambulance belonging to Kendal Borough has been chartered as required for the conveyance of infectious cases to hospital from the District. This function will be administered by the County Council from the middle of next year as part of the general fire and ambulance service.

#### **Disinfection Arrangements.**

Steam disinfection of suitable articles has been obtained in the Borough of Kendal. In the more scattered parts of the District reliance has to be placed upon disinfection with formaldehyde.

## TUBERCULOSIS TABLE.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
45	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	5	4	1	2	1	4	—

Of the 16 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, six had originated outside the Area and two were in H.M. Forces. Three Respiratory and four Non-Respiratory cases died during the year.

## HOUSING.

## Present Housing Position.

*Housing Act, 1936. Section 57.*

There were 4,996 inhabited houses on your Rate Book at the end of the year. With an estimated population of 17,040 the average number of persons per house is 3.4, which is not a high figure. During the year three fresh cases of legal overcrowding were discovered to add to the ten existing at the beginning of the year.

The great majority of cottage houses and farmhouses, are of considerable age and are stone built. The District was only slightly affected during the period of industrial development, and it was only



between 1919 and 1939 that the type of semi-detached brick and roughcast dwelling was erected. Many of the older houses suffer from rising dampness due to the absence of damp-proof courses which cannot be remedied without extensive works in under-pinning. The sound methods of the original construction have ensured that deterioration of the structure is a very slow process, but heavy repair costs and low rentals have made housing repairs unprofitable.

In those parishes where public services are available, most of the houses are provided with modern amenities. Elsewhere they are lacking, although continual attempts are being made to improve water supplies and sanitation in spite of the difficulties of the times.

The Rural Housing Survey of 1945/46 has been amended up to the end of 1947, and it is interesting to compare the changes. You will remember that the basis of classification was as follows:—

CLASS 1. *Satisfactory in all respects.*

Houses having modern amenities and of a standard comparable with the houses recently erected for agricultural workers.

CLASS 2. *Minor Defects.*

Houses presenting defects of repair only but otherwise conforming to Class 1.

CLASS 3. *Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.*

Houses lacking one or more of the amenities of Class 1, but not falling within Class 4 or 5.

CLASS 4. *Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act.*

Up to a standard conforming with the Building Byelaws.

CLASS 5. *Unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.*

The modern amenities referred to in Class 1 include:—

Internal water supply.

„ slopsink.

Properly ventilated food store.

Internal fresh-water closets.

Fixed bath.

Hot water installation.

Clothes washing facilities.

Electricity or gas lighting.

**Classification of Houses at completion of Rural Survey in early 1946.**

No.	Type of House	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1	Houses of RV £22 or under excluding farms	657	108	1650	440	447	3302
2	Houses of RV over £22	552	24	120	1	—	697
3	Farm Houses .. ..	38	74	579	177	39	907
4	TOTAL .. .. .	1247	206	2349	618	486	4906

**Present Classification at end of 1947.**

No.	Type of House	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1	Houses of RV of £25 or under excluding farms	757	114	1639	435	440	3385
2	Houses of RV over £22 ..	560	24	119	1	—	704
3	Farms .. .. .	49	91	560	172	35	907
4	TOTAL .. .. .	1366	229	2318	608	475	4996

**Housing Act Action.**

No condemnation action was taken during the year on account of the current housing shortage. Some activity will be required in the near future as it is essential that the necessary preliminary action should be commenced on condemnable property. In this way you will avoid subsequent delay, the operation of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, will be facilitated, and your future housing requirements can be more accurately assessed.

**Closing Orders.**

*Housing Act, 1936. Section 12.*

There were five Closing Orders in force at the year end, and included in this figure were five Orders which have not yet been complied with and are still in occupation. This is not a satisfactory position.

The houses still occupied are situated at:—

- 2 houses, Art School, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- 2 „ Old Vicarage, Staveley.
- 1 house, School Lane, Staveley.

### **Undertakings.**

*Housing Act, 1936. Section 11.*

There were seven Undertakings in force at the year end, and included in this figure were six not yet implemented and are still occupied. These premises are situated at:—

- 1 house, Vicarage Lane, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- 1 „ Low Biggins, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- 2 houses, Old Mill Cottages, Hugill.
- 2 „ 42 and 43, Park Road, Milnthorpe.

### **Demolition Orders.**

*Housing Act, 1936. Section 11.*

12 Demolition Orders were outstanding, and of these three are still occupied by the original tenants who have not yet been rehoused. These premises are:—

- 1 house in Lonsdale Square, Holme (still occupied).
- Nos. 1 and 2 in Church Bank, Burton (still occupied).
- Nos. 3 and 4 in Church Bank, Burton (now empty).
- 7 houses in Lonsdale Square, Holme (partly demolished).

### **Clearance Areas.**

*Housing Act, 1936. Section 25.*

No Clearance Areas are outstanding, but as soon as your new housing position improves I shall be making official representations against blocks of sub-standard property in Kirkby Lonsdale, Burton, Staveley, Burneside, Milnthorpe, and Levens, comprising a total of 13 Clearance Areas.

### **Condemned Houses Occupied by Licence or Requisition.**

One condemned house at Barley Bridge, Staveley, remains occupied under your licence issued under Defence Regulation 68A for the housing of bombed-out persons. I recommend that this licence should be determined as soon as possible.

No condemned houses have been requisitioned by your Council under Defence Regulation 51 for the accommodation of persons inadequately housed.

### Fit Houses Requisitioned.

### Defence Regulation 51.

The following premises were still under your requisition at the year end:—

Gatefoot Cottage, Staveley.

Cross View, Milnthorpe.

Hill End, Underbarrow.

7, Church View, Natland.

Two premises were derequisitioned by your Council during the year:—

Crag Bungalow, Staveley.

Green Cross Cottage, Burton.

### Estimated Requirement for New Houses.

*Housing Act, 1936. Section 71.*

Your post-war requirement was estimated to be 1,087 new houses. In conjunction with your Building Surveyor I estimate that the following figures will provide an approximate guide for your future planning of housing requirements:—

Replacement of condemned houses still occupied	...	15
„ „ condemnable houses still occupied	...	515
Agricultural demand	... ..	130
Houses for each family unit	... ..	382
		<hr/>
Total	...	1,042

These 1,042 houses will be additional to the 45 new houses occupied by tenants.

The replacement of condemned houses still occupied is calculated as five Closing Orders, six Undertakings, and four Demolition Orders.

The condemnable houses are based on the Class 4 and 5 figures of the Rural Housing Survey, and assume that ten per cent. of the Class 4 houses will have so deteriorated as to require replacement,

and five per cent. of the Class 5 houses will be made satisfactory in spite of the cost.

The agricultural demand of 130 houses was produced after prolonged deliberation with a Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Executive Committee, and I am certain that it represents a minimum requirement. The difficulties of labour in the farmhouses are hardening the farmers' wives against the workers living-in, and the shortage of cottages discourages married men. The position is, however, still complicated by the Government's policy against tied cottages, and this embarrassment leads to a vicious circle in the letting of Council houses between the tenants, the farmers and your Council. The policy of siting farmworkers' houses in existing villages may be satisfactory in arable farming areas, but it leads to working difficulties on stock farms where it is desirable for the men to be near their work.

The provision of a house for each family unit is calculated on the data provided in your Council's application lists. These have been recently revised, and the outstanding cases number 382. One has to bear in mind that the portion of your District which surrounds Kendal is used very considerably as a dormitory area for Kendal's overspill of population. I would again stress the need for the closest co-ordination to be maintained with the Borough in order to minimise duplication.

This estimated requirement for new houses takes no account of possible industrial development in your District. The Milnthorpe area is capable of some small development, and the workshops of the Liverpool Seamen's Welfare Centre at Summerlands seem to be rapidly expanding in scope, but on the whole there is no appreciable reservoir of labour to attract light industries to your District.

Table I analyses the need for these houses by parishes:—

**TABLE I.—ANALYSIS OF HOUSING NEEDS.**

Estimates in Parish order of housing requirements for all purposes at May, 1948. Parish figures for the position at 31st December, 1947, not available.

Parish	Estimated Number for approx. needs	No. required for Agricultural Workers	No required for replacement	Totals
1. Arnside .. ..	20	2	2	24
2. Barbon .. ..	1	—	6	7
3. Beetham .. ..	40	10	30	80
4. Burton .. ..	10	6	31	47
5. Casterton .. ..	2	5	1	8
6. Crook .. ..	2	—	19	21
7. Crosthwaite & Lyth	2	—	13	15
8. Dalton .. ..	—	—	2	2
9. Dillicar .. ..	—	—	6	6
10. Docker .. ..	—	—	2	2
11. Fawcett Forest ..	—	—	1	1
12. Firbank .. ..	—	—	6	6
13. Grayrigg .. ..	6	4	5	15
14. Helsington .. ..	3	6	11	20
15. Heversham .. ..	4	6	1	11
16. Hincaster .. ..	—	2	2	4
17. Holme .. ..	18	4	10	32
18. Hugill .. ..	—	—	16	16
19. Hutton Roof .. ..	—	—	9	9
20. Kentmere .. ..	—	2	8	10
21. Killington .. ..	—	2	4	6
22. Kirkby Lonsdale ..	47	9	55	111
23. Lambrigg .. ..	—	—	2	2
24. Levens .. ..	15	8	35	58
25. Longsleddale .. ..	—	—	1	1
26. Lupton .. ..	—	6	4	10
27. Mansergh .. ..	—	—	5	5
28. Meathop .. ..	—	2	1	3
29. Middleton .. ..	—	—	6	6
30. Milnthorpe .. ..	56	2	34	92
31. Natland .. ..	1	4	13	18
32. Nether Staveley ..	—	6	4	10
33. New Hutton .. ..	—	—	5	5
34. Old Hutton .. ..	7	10	20	37
35. Over Staveley .. ..	29	—	38	67
36. Patton .. ..	—	—	2	2
37. Preston Patrick ..	—	6	18	24
38. Preston Richard ..	28	—	8	36
39. Scalthwaiterigg ..	—	—	—	—
40. Sedgwick .. ..	4	—	6	10
41. Skelsmergh .. ..	6	4	9	19
42. Stainton .. ..	14	8	16	38
43. Strickland Ketel ..	—	2	21	23
44. Strickland Roger ..	—	2	13	15
45. Underbarrow .. ..	—	—	12	12
46. Whinfell .. ..	—	—	1	1
47. Whitwell & Selside	—	8	3	11
48. Witherslack .. ..	—	4	13	17
TOTALS .. ..	315	130	530	975
Estimated Position at 31st December, 1947	382	130	530	1042

These figures do not include new houses already occupied.



TABLE II.

Comprehensive Summary of Housing Progress and Future Requirements  
at 31st December, 1947.

Parish	No. of Houses erected or course of erection		Additional Houses Planned on		Estimated need for future Houses for which land is required	Total No. of Houses yet to be built
	Occupied	Not completed	Sites Acquired	Sites being Acquired		
1. Arnside .. ..	—	20	—	12	12	24
2. Barbon .. ..	—	4	—	—	7	7
3. Beetham .. ..	—	20	—	16	44	60
4. Burton .. ..	3	7	—	18	29	47
5. Casterton .. ..	—	—	10	—	—	10
6. Crook .. ..	—	—	4	—	17	21
7. Crosthwaite & Lyth	—	—	8	—	7	15
8. Dalton .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
9. Dillicar .. ..	—	—	—	—	6	6
10. Docker .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
11. Fawcett Forest	—	—	—	—	1	1
12. Firbank .. ..	—	—	—	—	6	6
13. Grayrigg .. ..	—	—	6	—	9	15
14. Helsington .. ..	—	—	4	—	16	20
15. Heversham .. ..	—	4	—	—	11	11
16. Hincaster .. ..	—	—	—	—	4	4
17. Holme .. ..	8	6	16	—	10	26
18. Hugill .. ..	—	—	—	—	16	16
19. Hutton Roof .. ..	—	—	—	—	9	9
20. Kentmere .. ..	—	—	—	—	10	10
21. Killington .. ..	—	—	—	—	6	6
22. Kirkby Lonsdale ..	10	12	12	—	99	111
23. Lambrigg .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
24. Levens .. ..	—	10	—	—	48	48
25. Longsleddale .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
26. Lupton .. ..	—	—	—	—	10	10
27. Mansergh .. ..	—	—	—	—	5	5
28. Meathop .. ..	—	—	—	—	3	3
29. Middleton .. ..	—	—	—	—	6	6
30. Milnthorpe .. ..	—	40	2	50	20	72
31. Natland .. ..	8	—	—	—	10	10
32. Nether Staveley ..	—	—	—	—	10	10
33. New Hutton .. ..	—	—	—	—	5	5
34. Old Hutton .. ..	—	—	8	—	29	37
35. Over Staveley ..	16	2	—	38	29	67
36. Patton .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
37. Preston Ptring ..	—	—	—	—	24	24
38. Preston Richard ..	—	10	—	—	26	26
39. Scalthwaiterigg ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Sedgwick .. ..	—	4	—	—	10	10
41. Skelsmrgh .. ..	—	—	4	—	15	19
42. Stainton .. ..	—	8	—	—	30	30
43. Strickland Ketel ..	—	—	—	—	23	23
44. Strickland Roger ..	—	—	—	—	15	15
45. Underbarrow .. ..	—	—	—	—	12	12
46. Whinfell .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
47. Whitwell & Selside ..	—	—	—	—	11	11
48. Witherslack .. ..	—	—	—	—	17	17
TOTALS .. ..	45	147	74	134	687	895

### **Your Council's Housing Schemes and Progress.**

Your original post-war requirement of 1087 houses, and the outstanding balance of 1,042 houses at 31st December, 1947, are being met by your Council as follows:—

Houses erected and occupied by tenants	...	...	45
„ in course of erection not yet occupied	...	...	147
„ planned for sites already acquired	...	...	74
„ for which sites have yet to be acquired	...	...	821
			<hr/>
			1,087
			<hr/>

The situation of these houses in the various parishes and the outstanding requirements for new sites in each locality are set out in detail in Table II herewith.

Your Council reviewed the position shortly after the year end and formulated their policy to build between 400 and 500 houses within the next five years, and the balance not covered by private enterprise in a subsequent period, provided that Government approval is obtained.

As between 400 and 500 houses are considered to be needed to provide a home for each family unit and meet the agricultural demand, I must repeat my plea for a high degree of priority to be given to the occupiers of your substandard dwellings. I believe that their salvation from physical ills due to bad housing is a work of greater mercy than relieving the emotional incompatibilities of those who have to share the better houses.

For record purposes I have to set out this summary of the progress of your housing schemes as at the year end, and a similar summary of the progress of building by private enterprise:—



## Local Authority Housing Schemes Progress up to 31st December, 1948.

Parish	No of Houses for which Contracts have been let	Houses Completed		Houses under construction	Houses not yet commenced
		1946	1947		
Arnside .. ..	20	—	—	20	—
Barbon .. ..	4	—	—	4	—
Beetham					
(Storth) .. ..	12	—	—	8	4
(Stanlet St.) ..	8	—	—	6	2
Burton .. ..	10	—	10	—	—
Endmoor .. ..	10	—	—	10	—
Heversham .. ..	4	—	—	4	—
Holme .. ..	14	8	—	6	—
Kirkby Lonsdale	22	—	10	12	—
Levens .. ..	10	—	—	10	—
Milnthorpe .. ..	40	—	8	32	—
Natland .. ..	8	—	8	—	—
Sedgwick .. ..	4	—	—	4	—
Stainton .. ..	8	—	—	8	—
Staveley .. ..	18	—	16	2	—
TOTALS .. ..	192	8	52	126	6
		60			

## Housing by Private Enterprise post war up to December 31st, 1947.

Parish	Licences Issued		Houses under Construction	Houses Completed	
	1946	1947		1946	1947
Arnside .. ..	28	—	11	2	15
Beetham .. ..	9	—	2	—	1
Burneside .. ..	12	—	—	4	8
Crook .. ..	2	—	—	2	—
Crosthwaite .. ..	1	—	1	—	—
Kirkby Lonsdale	6	—	1	1	4
Levens .. ..	1	1	—	—	1
Meathop .. ..	4	—	—	—	4
Milnthorpe .. ..	3	—	1	—	2
Natland .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Preston Richard ..	2	2	3	1	—
Preston Patrick ..	1	1	1	—	1
Staveley .. ..	1	—	1	—	—
Summerlands .. ..	15	10	10	15	—
Underbarrow .. ..	—	1	1	—	—
Witherslack .. ..	1	1	1	—	1
TOTALS .. ..	87	16	33	25	38
	103		33	63	

### **Selection of Tenants.**

Selection of tenants for Council houses is done on a points basis; briefly the system consists of a single initial application used for filing and reference; when houses in the district in which the applicant requires accommodation are nearing completion a further form is sent requiring extensive information, after seven to 14 days the Housing Manager visits each applicant, the relevant facts are checked, he then makes out the points award form. When all applicants have been visited, a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Housing Committee, the local representatives and a representative of the Agricultural interests meet, the applications are then considered on a points basis, no names being disclosed. The system appears to work with complete satisfaction.

### **Housing Management.**

Your Council owned 110 occupied houses at the year end, and housing management in the District is under the control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor, an arrangement which, in my opinion, is most satisfactory; it ensures that unsatisfactorily housed persons, who are either in substandard dwellings or grossly overcrowded are given due consideration and not overlooked. The arrangement also permits the technical officer most concerned having control of repairs and ensures that the property is well maintained. Some extension of this function is due, insofar as the Council will shortly have to consider the establishment of direct labour for maintenance. The rents of your Council houses vary from 5/9d. to 12/6d. per week exclusive of rates, and the rateable values are between £10 and £18.

### **Verminous Houses.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 83-85.*

There were no cases requiring action during the year.

### **Nuisances and Notices.**

#### **Re. Dwellings.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 91-100.*

On the 1st January, 1947, there were 83 Informal Notices outstanding. Your Public Health Committee agreed to withdraw 59 of these during the year, leaving 24 outstanding.

During 1947 Informal Notices served were 111. The number of Informal Notices which were complied with during the year was 78, leaving outstanding on 31st December, 1947, a total of 57.

Statutory Notices outstanding on 1st January, 1947, numbered three. During the year 35 Statutory Notices were served, and four were complied with, leaving outstanding on 31st December, 1947, a total of 34.

In no case was it necessary to obtain an Abatement Order from the Court. There was a general desire on the part of owners to remedy defects in spite of the current difficulties of controls and the shortage of labour and materials.

### **Dangerous Buildings.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Section 58.*

Informal Notices were served against two properties, Halfpenny Cottages, Stainton, and Fishery Farm, Hutton Roof.

Statutory Notices were served against the following premises: Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Park Terrace, Natland, which have now been demolished; Nos. 7 and 8, Gowan Terrace, Staveley, which have now been repaired; a farm building at Shepherd Green Farm, Burneside, was demolished.

### **Tents, Vans, Sheds and Moveable Dwellings.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 268-269.*

There are nine licensed camping sites in the Rural District, comprising three each at Arnside and Storth, two at Levens, and one at Hazelslack. Unlicensed camping sites are scattered throughout the area but very little nuisance arises from casual campers' improvised sanitary arrangements and refuse disposal. Water is taken from polluted becks at their own risk.

As this District will be on the fringe of the future National Park it is most desirable that strict but unobtrusive supervision should be exercised over camping sites, to ensure that the natural beauty of the country is not despoiled by the careless few.

Individual caravans licensed at the commencement of the year numbered 18. During the year five new licences were granted and five were withdrawn, leaving the same total of 18 at the year end. Caravans, sheds and other immobilised vehicles are difficult to supervise, and if undetected they constitute an undesirable precedent for the indiscriminate and unauthorised erection of shacks which are not in keeping with the amenities of the District and which seriously aggravate the sanitary administration.

### WATER.

The legislative framework lies in the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1944, and the Water Act, 1945.

The water supply to Your District is derived from many sources. The principal source of public supply is from your Lupton reservoirs, the mains from which extend into 15 parishes in the southern part of your area.

Your Council control and maintain other sources of supply in a further nine parishes. The Thirlmere Aqueduct of Manchester Corporation passes through your District, and connected to it are some houses in the ten parishes along its route. In three parishes some of the houses draw supplies from the mains of Kendal Corporation.

The principal supply of three parishes and a supplementary supply in one parish are owned by commercial undertakings. A considerable portion of your District is dependent upon individual private supplies from wells, adits, springs, stored rain water or small watercourses. No public nor organised private supply whatever is available in 16 parishes.

It must not be assumed that the supplies to all the above parishes are adequate. In a number of parishes very few houses are actually supplied from the sources named. The Rural Housing Survey, completed in June, 1946, detailed the number of houses served in each parish, and as some changes have occurred since then the present situation is tabulated in Table III herewith.

Briefly summarising those results as percentages of the total number of houses I estimate that:—

#### *Supply laid on to house.*

Public supply	...	59.0%
Commercial supply	...	5.5%
Private supply	...	23.5%
		<hr/>
Total	...	88.0%
		<hr/>

#### *Supply not laid on to house.*

Public standpipe	...	2.5%
Commercial standpipe	...	.1%
Private water point	...	9.4%
		<hr/>
Total	...	12.0%
		<hr/>

**TABLE III.**  
**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION.**

Parish	Houses	Public Supply		Organised Private Supply		Other Private Supply	
		Laid on	Not Laid on	Laid on	Not Laid on	Laid on	Not Laid on
Arnside .. ..	392	385	—	—	—	—	7
Barbon .. ..	79	57	—	—	—	18	4
Beetham .. ..	300	272	—	—	—	5	23
Burton .. ..	193	187	5	—	—	1	—
Casterton .. ..	61	46	4	—	—	11	—
Crook .. ..	105	—	—	—	—	82	23
Crosthwaite .. ..	155	1	—	—	—	90	64
Dalton .. ..	21	15	—	—	—	5	1
Dillicar .. ..	25	—	—	—	—	12	13
Docker .. ..	13	—	—	—	—	10	3
Fawcett Forest .. ..	13	—	—	—	—	11	2
Firbank .. ..	34	—	—	—	—	24	10
Grayrigg .. ..	46	22	—	—	—	13	11
Helsington .. ..	60	7	—	—	—	38	15
Heversham .. ..	122	120	1	—	—	—	1
Hincaster .. ..	27	22	—	—	—	4	1
Holme .. ..	182	175	6	—	—	1	—
Hugill .. ..	128	82	—	—	—	39	7
Hutton Roof .. ..	59	27	5	—	—	13	14
Kentmere .. ..	39	—	—	—	—	30	9
Killington .. ..	41	—	—	—	—	36	5
Kirkby Lonsdale .. ..	415	354	1	—	—	52	8
Lambrigg .. ..	30	—	—	—	—	21	9
Levens .. ..	228	188	14	—	—	9	17
Longsleddale .. ..	28	—	—	—	—	26	2
Lupton .. ..	49	31	3	—	—	14	1
Mansergh .. ..	41	—	—	—	—	35	6
Meathop .. ..	33	30	—	—	—	2	1
Middleton .. ..	44	—	—	—	—	36	8
Milnthorpe .. ..	368	347	21	—	—	—	—
Natland .. ..	77	65	—	—	—	11	1
Nether Staveley .. ..	141	104	6	—	—	26	5
New Hutton .. ..	58	4	—	—	—	45	9
Old Hutton .. ..	69	—	—	—	—	44	25
Over Staveley .. ..	177	126	26	—	—	21	4
Patton .. ..	14	—	—	—	—	8	6
Preston Patrick .. ..	115	81	—	—	—	30	4
Preston Richard .. ..	161	138	8	—	—	14	1
Scalthwaiterigg .. ..	38	—	—	26	—	6	6
Sedgwick .. ..	46	24	18	—	—	4	—
Skelsmergh .. ..	71	24	—	7	—	31	9
Stainton .. ..	85	43	—	—	—	23	19
Strickland Ketel .. ..	241	1	—	178	3	25	34
Strickland Roger .. ..	93	3	—	59	4	22	5
Underbarrow .. ..	89	—	—	—	—	69	20
Whinfell .. ..	23	—	—	—	—	16	7
Whitwell & Selside .. ..	40	—	—	—	—	31	9
Witherslack .. ..	123	—	—	—	—	84	39
TOTALS	4992	2981	118	270	7	1148	467



The Lyth Valley area is particularly badly supplied with water, being dependent upon unreliable springs of very hard water from the limestone formation, or seriously contaminated shallow catchpits in the valley bottom. It is hoped that your Lupton supply will be extended to this area as soon as the sanction of the Ministry of Health is received.

The quality of the public water supplies is generally good with the exception of Barbon, Casterton and Natland. The laboratory results of examinations and analyses of the ten public supplies are set out in Appendix A. I have no official knowledge of the quality of the myriad of private supplies, and I suspect that many of them are unsatisfactory in quality and very variable in quantity. I can do no more than warn the users that they drink it at their own risk, that they should have it tested for purity at regular intervals, and, if in doubt, they should boil it.

The following is a brief review of your Council's public water supplies:—

### **Lupton Supply.**

The parishes supplied are Arnside, Beetham, Heversham, Preston Patrick, Preston Richard, Sedgwick, Stainton, Hincaster, and Helsington.

The supply is upland surface water impounded into two reservoirs; Barkin House reservoir has a capacity of eight million gallons and a top water-level of 630 feet O.D. The catchment area is open fell land, 332 acres, of which 104 acres are owned by your Council. The average rainfall over 14 years was 46.6 inches, and that of the three driest years 31.6 inches. Compensation water of 34 thousand gallons per day has to be supplied.

The other reservoir is at Tarnhouse, with a capacity of 22 million gallons, and a top water-level of 590 feet O.D. The catchment area is open fell land and some arable land, 217 acres, none of which is owned by your Council. The rainfall is the same for Barkin House.

These waters are mixed and filtered through Bell's pressure filters, and are chlorinated before distribution into the mains system. The reservoir is used for fishing under your Council's licence. The quality of the treated water is good.

### **Staveley Supply.**

The parishes supplied are Hugill, Nether Staveley and Over Staveley. The source is spring water from a disused mine-working

in the Kentmere valley. The water gravitates to an adit and is collected at 532 feet O.D. The water is untreated and is good in quality.

#### **Kirkby Lonsdale Supply.**

The source is from a water-bearing gravel bed at Fleet. The depth is about nine feet with a top water-level of 330 feet O.D. The gathering-ground is not defined but is estimated to be at least 261 acres, of which your Council own one acre. The quantity of the supply has been abundant for some 70 years, and the quality has been good except for plumbosolvent tendencies. The water passes untreated to the consumers.

#### **Casterton Supply.**

The source is from springs at 480 feet O.D. The quality is indifferent and the water is untreated. I propose to make a detailed investigation of this supply.

#### **Barbon Supply.**

The source is from springs at 450 feet O.D. The quality is intermittently bad and the water is untreated. I propose to make a detailed investigation of this supply.

#### **Natland Water.**

This area can be supplied from the Thirlmere main, but normally reliance has been placed upon local springs which are fed to a storage reservoir. The springs are bacteriologically bad, they are so sited that there is risk of human pollution, and the open reservoir is seriously polluted. I have condemned this supply as unfit for human consumption unless the water is chlorinated and the reservoir is suitably covered. It is hoped that the sanction of the Ministry of Health will be obtained for the extension of your Lupton supply to Natland.

#### **Grayrigg Supply.**

The source is upland surface water from uninhabited fell grazing ground some 57 acres in extent, none of which is owned by your Council. The water is collected in a small tank with a top water-level of 670 feet O.D. and is untreated. The quality is fair.

**Burneside Supply.**

This private commercial supply has its source in upland surface gathering-grounds on Potter Fell. The quality of the water at the last test was good. The water is untreated.

**Garth Row.**

This small scheme is upland surface water which was good in quality at the last test.

**Garnett Bridge.**

This small scheme is upland surface water which was good in quality at the last test.

Those supplies which show poor or indifferent bacteriological results are in the main due to the upland gathering-grounds being grazed by stock with the consequent manurial contamination of the water after rainfall. The bacterial counts fluctuate widely according to the climatic conditions, and as most of your public waters are untreated the contamination tends to be a nuisance in laboratory control rather than any particular danger to the consumers. Certain sources, however, require close investigation and supervision against possible human pollution. I hope to make a comprehensive report on all your water supplies within the next two years when I have accumulated enough data to assess the limits of the fluctuations in quality.

**Proposed Future Water Schemes.**

Your Council propose to extend the Lupton supply to the Lyth Valley area, including Witherslack, How, Row, Crosthwaite, Underbarrow, and Brigsteer, with a later extension boosted up to the Crook district. The scheme is awaiting the sanction of the Minister of Health. This scheme is most urgently needed for the convenience of inhabitants and for cleaning up the present obsolete sanitary arrangements.

Your Council propose to increase the supply of water to the Lupton system by impounding water in an enlarged reservoir at Wyndhammere, but these plans are only in a preparatory stage as alternative sources are being explored.

Various minor extensions and improvements were carried out during 1947 and similar work is planned for 1948.



## SEWERAGE.

### *Public Health Act, 1936. Section 14.*

The general position is not very satisfactory. Public sewers and disposal works exist only in the more populous parts of 12 parishes, and in three other parishes there are systems intalled by commercial undertakings. The rest of your District relies upon individual septic tanks, cesspools, or drainage into watercourses, or still retains the more primitive practices associated with privies, privy middens, pails, and earth-closets. This position is due to the lack or late installation of the public water supplies to these areas.

Your Council are fully aware of these deficiencies and are planning considerable extensions of the public sewerage system, and are improving or replacing some of the existing disposal works which have become obsolete or inadequate for present and future requirements. Many areas will still have to await the public water supply before their insanitary conditions can be properly remedied.

### **Disposal Methods and Works.**

#### *Public Health Act, 1936. Section 15.*

*Arnside.* This plant consists of a tank on the shore fed by a sewer with a very poor fall, and embarrassed by tidal action. The effluent is discharged into the estuary and is often not of a very high standard. The whole of Morecambe Bay is, however, so grossly polluted with sewage that your contribution although undesirable is negligible in quantity. The sludge is pumped up to an old quarry at New Barns where there are obsolete and inefficient so-called drying beds. These cause flooding of the adjacent land with foul sludge liquor. I do not like the Arnside arrangements. I suggest that the tank is becoming insufficient to deal properly with the growing population of the area, that continued building of houses will inevitably increase the pollution of the foreshore, and I would recommend that alternative arrangements should be adopted for sludge drying and disposal.

*Staveley.* This is a modern plant situated near Hundhow on the Back Road to Burneside. It consists of detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, rotary percolating filters, humus tanks, and storm-water tanks, with suitable sludge drying beds. The effluent passes into the adjacent River Kent and is usually of good quality. I am satisfied that these works are capable of producing good results, and are adequate for the anticipated growth of the area.

*Kirkby Lonsdale.* These works are situated on the Whittington Road near Robrairie. The design is old-fashioned but the results appear to be quite satisfactory. There are detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, and percolating filter beds from fixed sprinklers, storm-water tanks, and sludge drying beds. The effluent passes into the adjacent River Lune.

*Milnthorpe.* This is an obsolete and inefficient tank situated on the Strands, near the gasworks. For the last quarter of a century the Reports of my predecessors have deplored its condition. The tank was originally designed as a percolating filter but the periodical rise of the Bela River floated out the medis and fittings, so it was converted into a sedimentation tank. There is excessive infiltration water in the main sewer, the tank is inadequate for the development of Milnthorpe, and pollution of the Bela is unavoidable until your Council's scheme for superseding the plant is approved by the Ministry of Health.

#### **Other Works.**

A brief summary of the other sewage disposal works upon which I reserve comment is thus:—

Sedgwick	...	Riverside, Sedgwick.
Heversham	...	Marsh Lane, Heversham.
Endmoor	...	Challon Hall, Preston Richard.
Casterton	...	Kirfit Hall, Casterton.
Burton	...	Ley Pitts, Burton.
Holme	...	Mill Lane, Holme.
Levens	...	Three small tank schemes.
Storth	...	One small tank scheme.
Hutton Roof	...	" " "
Whasset	...	" " "
Mealbank	...	" private scheme.
Burneside	...	" " "

#### **Proposed New Sewerage Schemes.**

##### **Milnthorpe, Beetham, Storth and Carr Bank.**

Your Council had long recognised that the Milnthorpe works were unsatisfactory, and a scheme drawn up before the second World War had been frustrated. Beetham was realised to be unsatisfactorily sewered and still had many insanitary arrangements. Storth's small tank system was inadequate for the development of the district and periodically unsatisfactory in operation. Carr Bank was becoming an

expanding residential area dependent upon a multitude of private cesspools.

Therefore your Council's Consulting Engineers prepared a scheme in accordance with the general policy of the Ministry of Health at that time for the whole area to be sewered by one comprehensive scheme. This scheme was submitted for approval and a Public enquiry was held at Milnthorpe. Meanwhile the national economic circumstances led to a change in the general policy of the Ministry and the scheme was returned for revision. Storth and Carr Bank were eliminated, and Beetham and Milnthorpe were to have separate disposal plants. New plans are being prepared.

#### **Levens.**

Your Council were of the opinion that the existing three small tanks in this village were unsatisfactory for present needs and inadequate to deal with the new houses planned for erection and subsequent development. A scheme is in course of preparation by your Consulting Engineers.

#### **Crooklands.**

A small scheme is in course of preparation for this area.

#### **Burneside.**

Your Council propose to come to an arrangement with Kendal Borough for the Burneside sewage to be taken into the Kendal system at the boundary.

#### **Small Schemes.**

In such a scattered rural area the extension of many township and village systems would be impracticable, and therefore some small schemes will be needed to serve hamlets and small villages when water supplies are installed.

#### **Prevalence of Water Closets and Other Methods.**

Four-fifths of your houses have water-closets, but the other fifth comprises about a thousand houses with more primitive arrangements. There are still 533 privy middens in your District. The details of the various types of sanitary fittings in each parish are set out in Table IV herewith. From this list it is easy to see that considerable work lies ahead in cleaning up the District, and that the worst areas are those which are awaiting the arrival of the public water supplies.

TABLE IV.  
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Parish	Houses	Houses with W.C.'s	Privy Middens	Privy Closets	Pail Closets	Elsan	W.W.C.	Joint San. Acc.
Arnside .. ..	392	383	1	6	—	2	—	—
Barbon .. ..	79	47	3	15	12	—	—	2
Beetham .. ..	300	178	44	43	21	3	—	10
Burton .. ..	193	162	17	3	4	—	—	7
Casterton .. ..	61	42	6	11	2	—	—	—
Crook .. ..	105	43	37	9	8	8	—	—
Crosthwaite ..	155	43	—	88	22	—	—	2
Dalton .. ..	21	12	2	6	1	—	—	2
Dillicar .. ..	25	1	23	1	—	—	—	—
Docker .. ..	13	2	—	11	—	—	—	—
Fawcett Forest ..	13	3	—	10	—	—	—	—
Firbank .. ..	34	5	17	8	1	1	—	2
Grayrigg .. ..	46	4	10	24	4	—	—	4
Helsington .. ..	60	27	10	6	12	5	—	—
Heversham .. ..	122	93	5	—	24	—	—	—
Hincaster .. ..	27	8	—	10	9	—	—	—
Holme .. ..	182	149	3	13	2	—	—	—
Hugill .. ..	128	71	18	16	2	2	—	18
Hutton Roof .. ..	59	7	9	21	8	—	—	14
Kentmere .. ..	39	16	16	—	3	—	—	4
Killington .. ..	41	7	8	17	6	—	—	4
Kirkby Lonsdale ..	415	342	23	5	15	—	—	30
Lambrigg .. ..	30	11	8	4	5	—	—	2
Levens .. ..	228	126	12	51	41	—	—	8
Longsleddale .. ..	28	7	19	1	1	—	—	—
Lupton .. ..	49	25	7	10	1	—	—	6
Mansergh .. ..	41	13	6	5	6	1	—	10
Meathop .. ..	33	13	—	8	8	—	—	—
Middleton .. ..	44	9	10	9	13	1	—	2
Milnthorpe .. ..	368	311	18	4	1	2	—	32
Natland .. ..	77	45	14	1	13	—	—	4
Nether Staveley ..	141	113	3	10	1	2	—	12
New Hutton .. ..	58	13	15	12	18	—	—	—
Old Hutton .. ..	69	13	17	16	23	—	—	—
Over Staveley .. ..	177	112	13	3	2	2	—	45
Patton .. ..	14	5	2	4	1	—	—	2
Preston Patrick ..	115	44	4	16	33	—	—	18
Preston Richard ..	161	117	3	15	22	—	—	4
Scalthwaiterigg ..	38	29	2	7	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick .. ..	46	12	3	2	17	—	—	12
Skelsmergh .. ..	71	27	27	2	2	1	—	12
Stainton .. ..	85	27	6	19	23	—	—	10
Strickland Kettle ..	241	119	27	3	79	4	1	8
Strickland Roger ..	93	33	14	46	—	—	—	—
Underbarrow .. ..	89	29	38	6	9	7	—	—
Whinfell .. ..	23	3	1	19	—	—	—	—
Whitwell & Selside ..	40	11	1	22	4	—	—	2
Witherslack .. ..	123	33	11	58	21	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	4992	2945	533	676	500	41	1	288

Improvements achieved during the year included:—

Privy closets and middens abolished and w.c's provided	...	23
„ „ „ „ „ chemical closets provided	... ..	1
Additional w.c's provided	... ..	114
Sanitary pails provided	... ..	5
New drainage systems installed completely in lieu of defective systems	... ..	18
Drains cleaned and repaired	... ..	12
„ „ trapped and ventilated	... ..	18
Nuisances from overflowing cesspools abated	... ..	6
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to sewer	... ..	1

Routine sanitary inspection was carried out to achieve the above results, and the following are the details of the work involved, and the Notices served:—

#### Inspections.

Number of inspections relative to sanitary conveniences and sanitary accommodation during year	195
„ „ „ <i>re</i> drains, old and new houses	442
„ „ „ <i>re</i> septic tanks and cesspools	75

#### Informal Notices Served.

Insanitary privies and privy middens	... ..	36
Insufficient or otherwise unsuitable accommodation	... ..	7
Defective water-closets	... ..	9
Insufficient or unsatisfactory drainage systems	... ..	28
Defective or choked drains	... ..	16
„ „ inspection chambers	... ..	1
„ „ and overflowing cesspools and tanks	... ..	7

Your Council made no grants under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, towards the conversion of unsatisfactory fittings into water-closets.

#### Public Conveniences.

*Public Health Act, 1936. Section 87.*

Public conveniences are maintained in Arnside, Milnthorpe, and Kirkby Lonsdale. Continual complaints are received of the unsatisfactory condition of the two former, and constant cleaning and supervision are required to deal with the public misuse to which they are subjected. It is a curious trend in public morals for toilets to be so



defiled with careless excretion, obscene and perverted mural decorations, and so often damaged by wanton destruction of the actual fittings.

Conveniences are needed in all the populous villages particularly to deal with the increasing motor coach traffic. The systematic defiling of our village back streets and yards continues mainly because the visitors are offered no alternative. The present time is not opportune for embarking upon any extensive scheme of public lavatories, but I regard their ultimate provision as a much needed public health measure rather than a source of income to your Council.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

### **Refuse Collection.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Section 72.*

Your Council previously undertook refuse collection in the following 18 parishes: Arnside, Beetham, Burton, Dillicar, Heversham, Hincaster, Holme, Hugill, Lupton, Levens, Milnthorpe, Natland, Nether Staveley, Over Staveley, Preston Patrick, Preston Richard, Scalthwaiterigg, and Kirkby Lonsdale.

During the year the service was extended to the Parishes of Wither-slack, Crothwaite and Lyth, parts of Underbarrow, Stainton, Old Hutton and New Hutton, Helsington, Crook and Strickland Ketel.

With the exception of Dillicar the work is carried out by direct labour with your Council's own motor vehicles. Private collection and disposal services are provided in the Parishes of Strickland Ketel and Strickland Roger.

The extension of the service was achieved without any increase in labour or transport vehicles. It is hoped when arrears have been overcome, and inefficient and obsolescent vehicles have been replaced, to provide a collection service for the whole of your District. After that your Council's aim will be to maintain weekly collections in the more urbanised portions of your District.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Section 76.*

Disposal of refuse is carried out by controlled tipping on eight of your Council's tips. The greatest difficulty in controlled tipping is to obtain sufficient covering material. The natural beauty of the countryside must not be desecrated by multiple dumps of ugly human refuse. Yet the refuse must be put somewhere and the land does

not yield enough covering material to hide and minimise the consequent nuisances of unsightliness, smell, flies, rats, and fire. In the days of horse-drawn refuse carts and local contractors it was obviously imperative to use multiple local tips, but now motor transport has changed the situation. I think that you should aim at centralising your tips as far as practicable, thus limiting the nuisances and favouring better supervision of the tip faces.

The position regarding your present tips at the year end was as follows:—

*Arnside.* This tip is overfull and needs reinstatement before abandonment. An alternative site is being sought at Slack Head, Beetham.

*Burton.* The tip at Clawthorpe Fell has been abandoned and refuse is being diverted to Holme Park.

*Heversham.* This tip is full and refuse will be diverted to Slack Head when it is acquired.

*Holme.* There is accommodation here for a further five or six years.

*Hugill.* This tip is overfull and a new site is urgently required, preferably away from the main road.

*Natland.* This tip has been closed as the River Kent washes out the tip face in time of flood.

*Preston Richard.* This site is liable to flooding, and a new tip is needed.

*Kirkby Lonsdale.* This tip has been overfull for many years and now rises well above the surrounding land. A new site is required.

The number of inspections and Notices served in connection with refuse disposal matters were as follows:—

#### Inspections re Refuse Collection Service.

Inspections and visits <i>re</i> ashplace accommodation, complaints						
<i>re</i> non-emptying of receptacles, survey of new						
areas, etc.						291
„	<i>re</i> accumulations	...	...	...	...	14

#### Notices served re refuse collections.

Number of Notices served <i>re</i> offensive accumulations					...	14
„	„	<i>re</i> ashplace accommodation	...	...	...	167
„	„	<i>re</i> defective dustbins	...	...	...	24
„	„	<i>re</i> insanitary ashpits	...	...	...	5

**Works affected.**

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	14
Dustbins replaced	...	...	...	19
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	8
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	222

**Salvage of Waste Material.***Salvage Recovery Order, 1940.*

Salvage is carried out in the national interest at a loss to your Council. It is quite obvious that with so many scattered tips serving only a relatively small population the sorting and collection of waste materials will be uneconomical. However, your Council are aware of the wider issues, and they have ensured that the salvage of wastepaper has been steadily maintained and the public stimulated at intervals to improve their yield.

The following details indicate the type and amount of salvage involved. It is not as satisfactory as one would wish and further steps are being taken to improve the position. Your Council proposes to pay the workmen a ten per cent. bonus on all salvage collected and to make further appeals to the public for co-operation.

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qts.	Lbs.	
Wastepaper	...	20	9	1	—	sold for £130 9 2
Bones	...	1	16	—	—	„ 8 10 11
Rags	...	—	2	1	7	„ 1 17 10
Woollens	...	—	—	—	19	„ 0 9 6
<hr/>						
		22	7	2	26	£141 6 7
<hr/>						

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qts.	Lbs.
		22	7	2	26
<hr/>					
<i>School Collection.</i>					
Wastepaper	...	—	8	—	—
<hr/>					
		22	15	2	26
<hr/>					

**Street Cleansing.***Public Health Act, 1936. Section 77.*

In the few areas where street cleansing is undertaken by your Council the streets are well maintained. The County Council undertake the remainder and maintain a similarly high standard.



### FOOD AND DRUGS.

Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, your Council has the duty of carrying out specific responsibilities in the registration of certain food premises, in the supervision of milk and dairies, and in the wide field of protection of the public from foodborne diseases. The County Council are responsible for the licensing of designated milk producers, the adulteration of foodstuffs, and the supervision of the sale of drugs.

The Act came into force just before the commencement of the late war, and apart from the Milk and Dairies Orders and Regulations which were continued from earlier Acts, its full operation has not been locally achieved. The Ministry of Health is sponsoring a vigorous campaign against foodborne diseases, and the proper implementation of the Act should give a greater measure of protection to the public. The co-operation of the catering trade and the education of all foodhandlers in a high standard of hygiene will be sought under the wide powers provided by the Act.

#### **Precaution against contamination.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 13.*

Food traders and caterers observe a fairly good standard of cleanliness on the average, but considerable work lies ahead in raising the standard of those who are now below that average. I want to see cleaner food, cleaner premises, and cleaner foodhandlers.

This aim is of major importance. It will involve my department carrying out your statutory responsibilities with particular diligence, and it will require the education and co-operation of all foodhandlers within your area.

I am confident that this co-operation will be forthcoming. I believe that traders are eager to set their premises in order in the interests of enterprise and competition, and that they are anxious to eliminate slipshod methods among their staffs.

Thorough cleanliness in the kitchen is far more important than titivation in the dining-room. No food trader nor caterer should be ashamed to show his customers behind the scenes, and every customer should be confident that the food he eats is clean and has been cleanly prepared. He has a right to be so protected, and your Council is the guardian of that right.

Foodborne diseases, mild dysenteries, and attacks of diarrhoea and vomiting are not infrequent in our homes, and among our visitors. I am confident that higher standards will reduce these preventable diseases.

### Ice-Cream Trade.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14.*

*Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.*

The following premises were registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:—

Manufacture by hot mix, cold mix, storage and sale	...	...	...	...	...	} Figures not available as all premises were under reconsideration
Manufacture by cold mix, storage and sale	...					
Storage and sale only	...	...	...	...		

During the year all registrations were reviewed because the 1947 Regulations entailed the specific registration of premises for hot mix or cold mix manufacture.

The Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, came into force during the year and stimulated traders to undertake improvements. The response was good in spite of the cost and difficulty in obtaining equipment.

A comprehensive code of standards for ice-cream factories, plant and retail units is being worked out for the approval of your Council and subsequent circulation to the trade.

### Prepared Meats.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14.*

The number of premises on the Register under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, used for the preparation of sausages, potted meat, preserved meat, and pickled foods had not been ascertained at the year end. Complete inspections are being carried out for the purpose of compiling a Register.

### Registration of Dairies and Dairymen.

*Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926-1943.*

Total number of registered Dairies	...	...	875
„ „ Dairymen	...	...	931
Producer-retailers within the District	...	...	277
„ „ outside „ „	...	...	Nil
Retailers from premises within the District	...	...	7
„ „ outside „ „	...	...	2

The Farm Classification Survey which was commenced in 1945 was continued during the year, and at the end of 1947 the Survey had covered 35 out of your 48 parishes, and comprised 540 farms. The summarised results are set out in Table V herewith.

TABLE V.

Classification of Farms Inspected to date.  
Basis of Classification.

Class 1	...	Satisfactory.
„ 2	...	Satisfactory with absence of dairy.
„ 3	...	Minor defects.
„ 4	...	Major „
„ 5	...	Unsatisfactory.

Parish				Number of Farms		Classification				
						1	2	3	4	5
1945										
Preston Patrick	..	..	..	26		10	1	6	5	4
Whinfell	..	..	..	15		5	2	4	1	3
Preston Richard	..	..	..	23		6	3	5	5	4
Whitwell and Selside	..	..	..	19		4	1	8	3	3
Kentmere	..	..	..	7		—	—	—	3	4
Milnthorpe	..	..	..	5		1	—	3	1	—
Patton	..	..	..	5		—	—	2	2	1
Kirkby Lonsdale	..	..	..	19		4	—	10	4	1
Casterton	..	..	..	15		4	1	6	2	2
Lambrigg	..	..	..	11		2	2	4	2	1
Over Staveley	..	..	..	10		1	—	8	—	1
Scalthwaiterigg	..	..	..	5		—	—	3	1	1
Arnside	..	..	..	5		—	—	2	2	1
Barbon	..	..	..	10		2	1	6	1	—
Docker	..	..	..	10		1	1	7	—	1
Hincaster	..	..	..	6		2	—	2	1	1
Crook	..	..	..	27		5	—	10	5	7
Longsleddale	..	..	..	8		2	—	3	3	—
Holme	..	..	..	9		2	—	4	2	1
Witherslack	..	..	..	23		—	1	12	7	3
Meathop	..	..	..	6		—	—	3	3	—
Dalton	..	..	..	9		5	—	4	—	—
1946										
Crosthwaite	..	..	..	52		6	1	18	16	11
Burton	..	..	..	13		2	1	9	1	—
Levens	..	..	..	21		2	1	10	5	3
New Hutton	..	..	..	29		1	2	14	5	7
Stainton	..	..	..	24		4	1	10	6	3
Grayrigg	..	..	..	20		—	2	7	7	4
Hutton Roof	..	..	..	21		2	1	13	1	4
Fawcett Forest	..	..	..	2		—	1	1	—	—
Dillicar	..	..	..	6		—	—	5	1	—
Lupton	..	..	..	16		4	—	9	2	1
1947										
Underbarrow	..	..	..	31		1	—	11	8	11
Killington	..	..	..	20		2	—	11	2	5
Hugill	..	..	..	12		—	—	2	7	3
TOTAL	..	..	..	540		80	23	232	114	91
Percentages	..	..	..			15%	4%	43%	21%	17%



will and the energy to fight against apathy. Your Council's achievements for 1947 compare well with the record of the previous years:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947
New cowsheds erected .. ..	4	4	2	8
Cowsheds reconstructed .. ..	14	11	6	27
Additional windows provided .. ..	—	3	10	49
Drainage improvements .. ..	—	1	4	16
Floors reconstructed .. ..	1	—	9	58
Improved water supply .. ..	1	4	4	17
New dairies .. ..	14	15	14	53
Walls cemented .. ..	—	—	—	56
New Middens .. ..	—	—	—	3
TOTALS .. ..	34	38	49	287

We have now to look ahead to the 458 outstanding Notices, which are accumulating steadily, and decide which deserve priority for the attention of the limited building resources of the District. Meanwhile the Survey will continue, but there is no reason to suppose that the remaining quarter of your total parishes will yield results differing much from the proportions of the three-quarters which have been completed. It therefore looks as though you will be handing over to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries about two-thirds of reasonably satisfactory farms and one one-third of bad premises.

The emphasis on dairies and cowsheds has been accentuated during recent years by the changed policy in local agriculture. Milk production has increased very considerably since the pre-war years on account of the financial inducements, and this has led to dairy cattle being kept in buildings which were primarily designed, though not admittedly always suitably designed, for stock rearing purposes, and indeed to the keeping of cows in premises which were not designed for keeping cattle at all. The encouraging popularity of the Attested Herds Scheme has stimulated interest in the further financial advantages of designated milk production, and this has involved much alteration of the cowsheds and dairies. This is an obviously alive and expanding local industry and I hope it will flourish.

### Retail Milk.

There are estimated to be 280 retailers in your District, the majority of whom are producer-retailers, and the number of customers supplied varies from two or three to one hundred.



The retail distribution of milk is both by bottled milk and the old-fashioned loose method. Traders are becoming keener to meet the desire of the enlightened consumers for bottling. Milk-round vehicles are maintained generally in a clean condition. Rationalisation of milk-rounds in the townships is still in force and is certainly not in the best interests of the consumer.

### **Cleanliness of Milk.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 68.*

Only 48 samples of milk were taken during 1947 for laboratory examination. The results were:—

Passed Methylene Blue Test	...	33
„ B. Coli Test	...	16
„ Phosphatase Test	...	13
Failed Methylene Blue Test	...	16
„ B. Coli. Test	...	13
„ Phosphatase Test	...	5

The number of samples taken is quite inadequate for the proper protection of the public, and more frequent routine sampling of retail milk supplies will be undertaken next year.

### **Pathogenic Organisms in Milk.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 68.*

18 samples were examined biologically in guinea-pigs for the presence of tuberculosis organisms, and all were negative. The finding of tubercle bacilli in milk is difficult, and one must bear in mind the human biological tests on your own children with their tragic record of 46 new cases and 16 deaths in the past ten years from non-respiratory tuberculosis. The growth of the Attested Herds Scheme and Tuberculin-Tested milk production will gradually reduce this toll of human suffering, but more extensive sampling of ungraded milks would appear to be required.

No instances of other disease producing organisms in milk were found. We know that *Brucella Abortus*, the organism which causes contagious abortus in cattle and undulant fever in man, can be isolated from a good proportion of bulked milk supplies, and it is probable that mild infections constantly occur. No serious cases have been encountered and the veterinary profession is taking steps to inoculate cattle against the disease.

It was not necessary to stop any milk supply or restrict the activities of any milkhandlers under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926-1943, on account of infectious disease.



**Designated Milks.**

*Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946.*

The County Council is responsible for the granting of annual licences authorising the use of the special designations "Tuberculin-Tested" and "Accredited" in respect of establishments at which the milk is produced and bottled or only produced. The following establishments in the District were so licensed:—

Tuberculin-Tested	...	53
Accredited	...	11

an increase of 27 T.T. and two Accredited during the year.

Your District Council is responsible for the granting of annual licences authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised," and for the granting of dealers' and supplementary annual licences for the sale of Tuberculin-Tested and Accredited milks. The following licences were in force during the year:—

**Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks.**

*TT. Accredited.*

Form B. Licence in respect of an establishment (not being the establishment at which the milk is produced) at which the milk is bottled	...	0	0
Form B. Dealer's Licence in respect of each shop or other establishment (not being the establishment at which the milk is produced or bottled) at or from which the milk is sold	... ..	1	0
Form D. Supplementary Licence with respect to milk sold from a shop or other establishment which is outside the area of the Licensing Authority	... ..	0	0

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**Pasteurised Milk.**

Form C. Pasteuriser's Licence in respect of the establishment in which the process of pasteurising is carried on, and of any shop or other establishment in the area of the same Licensing Authority at or from which the milk is sold by the same dealer (Holder Process)	... ..	0
Form E. As for Form C with the exception that the pasteurisation process shall be by the High Temperature Short-Time Process	... ..	1

Form B. Dealer's Licence in respect of each shop or other establishment (not being an establishment covered by a licence under Form C or E) at or from which the milk is sold ... .. 0

Form D. Supplementary Licence in relation to milk sold from a shop or other establishment which is outside the area of the Licensing Authority ... .. 0

### **Pasteurisation Plants.**

There is one licensed High Temperature Short-Time Pasteurisation plant at Barbon Creamery.

There is one Ministry of Food Heat Treatment plant for use under Defence Regulation 55G at the premises of Libby, McNeill & Libby Ltd., Milnthorpe.

### **Slaughterhouses.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 57-61.*

There are now no licensed slaughterhouses nor knackers' yards in the District. Centralisation of slaughtering under the arrangements of the Ministry of Food continues. Casualty slaughters are inspected on the site in every case.

### **Condemnation of Meat.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 10-12.*

All slaughtering is carried out in abattoirs situated in the area of other authorities, and the meat is inspected therein. It was not necessary to condemn any meat in your District in the course of distribution to the consumers. The motor vehicles used for the conveyance of meat are not entirely satisfactory.

### **Condemnation of other Foods.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 10-12.*

The following foodstuffs were condemned by your Inspectors during the year:—

Butter	...	33 pounds
Salmon	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins
Tinned Milk	...	5 tins
Evaporated Milk	...	23 „
Wet Fish	...	5 sts.
Mackerel	...	7 tins

Rock Cod	...	2 tins
Stewed Steak	...	5 „
Baked Beans	...	17 „
Jam	...	11 „
Peas	...	4 „

### **GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.**

Your Council employs one Chief Sanitary Inspector and two Additional Sanitary Inspectors. The salary is apportioned between the sanitary inspection duties and the other duties in a proportion approved by the Minister of Health. You receive through the County Council a grant of one-half of that apportionment of the salary allocated to sanitary inspection, and this should therefore be the basis upon which time is devoted to the various duties.

The control of civil building work threw an undue strain upon the department to the prejudice of sanitary inspection, and I hope that next year there will be some relief of this imposition. I am keeping this matter under close review as I am not entirely satisfied with the position.

For part of the year the department was short of clerical assistance. It is desirable that the time of technical staff should not be dissipated on clerical duties, although a certain amount of office work can be done only with that technical knowledge. I am sure that the new establishment will improve this position.

The war years caused the accumulation of considerable arrears of work in many aspects of your Council's sanitary functions, and it will take a fair time to make good this leeway. I support most strongly the policy of my Chief Sanitary Inspector to concentrate upon the more essential functions in a thorough manner, each in turn, and therefore it will be seen from this Report that some duties are not at present being carried out to the extent which is desired.

I deprecate mere token performance of your Council's statutory responsibilities, my department has set itself a high standard of efficiency, and I am convinced that we are working on the right lines to raise your Council to the forefront of progressive authorities. Your existence depends upon efficiency in these times of increasing centralisation of government.

### **Offensive Trades.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Section 107.*

There are no offensive trades in the District.

## Factories.

### *Factories Act, 1937.*

There are 148 factories on the Register. 59 inspections were made and nine written Notices were served. No references were made to H.M. Inspector and four were received from him. No prosecutions were required.

No lists of outworkers were supplied to your Council by factory owners, and I have no official knowledge of any cases of default in this respect.

There are no basement bakehouses in the District. One certificate was issued during the year regarding means of escape from factories in case of fire.

Form 572 (revised) was sent directly to the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving the details of your Council's administration of the relevant sections of Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act, 1937, in accordance with Section 127 of that Act.

It has not been possible in the past to perform these duties in an adequate manner, but it is hoped that next year may bring some improvement. Liaison with H.M. Inspector is very good, and there is no reason to believe that factory conditions have suffered unduly by the arrears of work incurred.

## Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	45	18	—	—
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	103	41	9	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding out-workers' pre- mises .. .. .	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	148	59	9	—

## Cases in which defects were Found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which Defects were found.				Number case of in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred.		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2),	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	—	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes.	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	3	—	4	—

## Laboratory Services.

Laboratory facilities were available both at Kendal and Carlisle for all public health purposes. During the year a new scheme was inaugurated by the Public Health Laboratory Service for the performance of all laboratory examinations of a preventive and epidemiological nature, free of charge, to the Local Authority and the patient. This should do much to encourage the freer use of modern diagnostic methods by general practitioners and your Health Department. Minor difficulties were experienced in arranging the times of despatch of samples, but smoother working is expected next year.

**Shops Act, 1912-1936.**

24 visits were made to shop premises during the year under the Shops Acts for the supervision of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, and the maintenance of suitable temperature. These duties are not adequately covered at present due to the prior claims of other work, but it is hoped to increase the supervision next year. Informal Notices were served whenever any contraventions were observed.

**Byelaws.**

Byelaws on public health matters are in force for:—

Building.

New streets.

Drainage of existing buildings.

Slaughterhouses.

Tents, vans and sheds.

**New Legislation.**

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.

Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.



# APPENDIX A

Nature of Test	Standards Max.	Barbon	Burneside	Casterton	Garnett Bridge	Garth Row	Grayrigg	Kirkby Lonsdale	Lupton Raw	Lupton Treated	Natland	Staveley
Pr. Coli count 37° Faecal coli/strep	3-10 0	180+ +	2 +	35 +	0 0	1 0	5 +	0 0	5 +	0 0	35 +	0 0
Character .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yellow	S Yellow	—	—
Reaction .. ..	—	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	6.5	7.8	7.3	7.0	8.0
Free and Saline Amminia ..	.001	.013	.003	.004	.003	.004	.013	.003	0	0	.006	.03
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	.008	.02	.04	.006	.026	.003	.053	.02	.03	.022	.016	.005
Total Solids .. ..	—	13	5	9	8	15	33	13	4.1	4.0	18	16.0
Perm. .. ..	—	2.0	2.0	2.2	4.2	5.4	0	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.0	4.4
Hardness Temp. .. ..	—	5.0	2.6	5.0	2.2	5.2	10.8	7.3	1.0	.5	9.0	8.9
Total .. ..	30	7.0	4.6	7.2	6.4	10.6	10.8	9.3	4.0	3.8	12.0	13.3
Chlorides .. ..	3	1.16	1.0	1.18	.88	.96	1.26	1.2	.7	.85	.98	.98
Nitrates .. ..	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.15	.15	.15	—	—	.1	.1
Nitrites .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O.2 Absorbed .. ..	.1	.029	.033	.029	—	.028	.272	.012	.098	.054	.168	.014
Poisonous Metals .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbosolvency .. ..	0	.01	.05	.02	.05	.025	.05	.05	—	—	.1	.025
Rainfall 24 hrs. .. ..	—	Light	Light	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	Light	Mod. to Heavy	—	—	Mod.	Very
Date sampled .. ..	—	4/11/47	3/11/47	3/11/47	3/11/47	3/11/47	4/11/47	2/11/47	23/6/47	23/6/47	3/11/47	3/11/47
Sample Point .. ..	—	Storage Tank	Steeles Row	Res.	Bridge House	Tank at Wilson House	Storage Tank	Storage Tank	Filter House	Pant End	Collecting Tank	Source
Laboratory .. ..	—	Kendal	Kendal	Kendal	Kendal	Kendal	Kendal	Kendal	Carlisle	Carlisle	Kendal	Kendal
Remarks .. ..	—	Bad	—	Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bad	—





